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## **Bibliography**

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(71) [Applicant]

[Identification Number] 000003997

[Name] Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[Address] 2, Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken

(72) [Inventor(s)]

[Name] \*\*\* Motokatsu

[Address] 2, Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken Inside of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

(72) [Inventor(s)]

[Name] Sato Kazuhiro

[Address] 2, Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken Inside of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

(74) [Attorney]

[Patent Attorney]

[Name] Goto Masaki (besides one person)

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#### **Epitome**

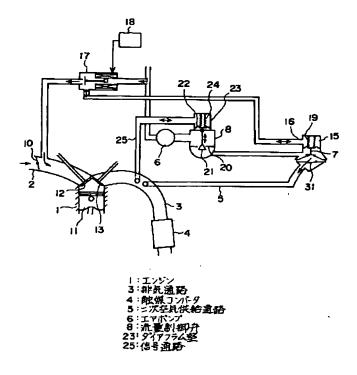
## (57) [Abstract]

[Objects of the Invention] In the exhaust emission control device equipped with an electric air pump as a secondary air source of supply, the amount of secondary airs is controlled proper according to a service

condition.

[Elements of the Invention] The diagram—type flow control valve 8 is infixed to emiddle of the electric air pump 6, the secondary air supply path 5 which opens the flueway 3 of the upstream for free passage from a catalytic converter 4, and the secondary air supply path 5, the diaphram room 23 which increases the opening area of the secondary air supply path 5 according to that pressure to this flow control valve 8 is formed, and the signal path 25 which opens this diaphram room 23 and flueway 3 for free passage is formed.

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## [Translation done.]

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## **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The exhaust emission control device of the engine characterized by having infixed the diaphragm-type flow control valve in the middle of said secondary air supply path, having prepared the diaphram room which increases the opening area of a secondary air supply path according to that pressure to this flow control valve in the exhaust emission control device of the engine which leads the air breathed out from an electric air pump to the flueway of the upstream from a catalytic converter through a secondary air supply path, and preparing the signal path which opens this diaphram room and said flueway for free passage.

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to amelioration of the exhaust emission control device of the engine which supplies the secondary air to an exhaust air system.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the engine with which a catalytic converter is infixed in a flueway for cures against air pollution, such as an automobile, the secondary air is supplied to the upstream of a catalytic converter, and there are HC and a thing to which oxidation reaction of CO is urged (JP,55-19932,A, reference). [0003] In order to activate a catalytic converter, the amount of secondary airs is made equivalent to the amount of exhaust gas, and is increased, and it is required that the flow rate of the secondary air mixed to exhaust gas should be kept proper.

[0004] Conventionally, there are a thing equipped with the machine drive type air pump driven through a belt etc. with an engine as a secondary air source of supply and a thing equipped with the electric air pump driven with an electric motor.

[0005] When it has a machine drive type air pump as a secondary air source of supply, since the regurgitation air content of an air pump increases automatically with the rise of engine rotation, it can realize easily keeping proper the flow rate of the secondary air mixed to exhaust gas.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when it had the electric air pump driven according to a fixed current as a secondary air source of supply, the flow rate of the secondary air to exhaust gas decreased in connection with exhaust gas pressure going up, and had the trouble that the amounts of secondary airs ran short at the time of an engine heavy load.

[0007] Moreover, although controlling the engine speed of an electric air pump as this cure using a modulator etc. is also considered, a cost rise is caused in this case.

[0008] This invention aims at controlling the amount of secondary airs proper according to a service condition in the exhaust emission control device equipped with an electric air pump as a secondary air source of supply paying attention to the above-mentioned trouble.

[6000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the exhaust emission control device of the engine which leads the air breathed out from an electric air pump to the flueway of the upstream from a catalytic converter through a secondary air supply path, this invention infixes a diaphragm—type flow control valve in the middle of said secondary air supply path, prepares the diaphram room which increases the opening area of a secondary air supply path according to that pressure to this flow control valve, and prepares the signal path which opens this diaphram room and said flueway for free passage.

[0010]

[Function] The exhaust gas pressure of a flueway is led to that diaphram room through a signal path, and, as for a flow control valve, the opening area of a secondary air supply path is increased according to this exhaust gas pressure. The amount of secondary airs which this mixes to exhaust gas corresponding to exhaust gas pressure going up can be increased proper, and activation of a catalytic converter can be urged by the service condition of a broad engine.

[0011]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing.

[0012] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, a catalytic converter 4 is infixed in the middle of the flueway 3 of an engine 1, and the secondary air supply path 5 which supplies the secondary air to the upstream of a catalytic converter 4 is connected. In addition, for 2, as for a piston and 12, in <u>drawing 1</u>, an inhalation-of-air path and 11 are [ an inlet valve and 13 ] exhaust valves.

[0013] The electric air pump 6, the cut bulb 7, and a flow control valve 8 are infixed in the middle of the secondary air supply path 5, respectively. With an electric motor, an air pump 6 is driven with a fixed current, inhales the air adopted from the air cleaner which is not illustrated, and supplies the air which will carry out the

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regurgitation from now on to a flueward through a flow control valve 8 and the bulb 7.

[0014] That diaphram room 15 open cut bulb 7 of a diaphragm type for free sassage from a throttle valve 10 to the inhalation-of-air path 2 of the downstream through the signal path 16, and a solenoid valve 17 is infixed in the middle of this signal path 16.

[0015] A control unit 18 carries out clausilium of the solenoid valve 17 by the service condition which suspends supply of the secondary air, the diaphram room 15 of the cut bulb 7 draws an atmospheric pressure, and, thereby, the cut bulb 7 blockades the secondary air supply path 5 according to the energization force of a spring 19. On the other hand, a control unit 18 makes a solenoid valve 17 open by the service condition for which supply of the secondary air is needed, the inhalation negative pressure produced in the downstream of a throttle valve 10 is led to the diaphram room 15 of the cut bulb 7, and thereby, the cut bulb 7 makes the secondary air supply path 5 opened for traffic, compressing a spring 19.

[0016] The lead valve 31 which prevents exhaust gas flowing backwards the secondary air supply path 5 is put side by side on the cut bulb 7.

[0017] The valve element 21 which can sit down to the valve seat 20 in which the flow control valve 8 of a diaphragm type was formed in the middle of the secondary air supply path 5 is arranged from a valve seat 20 at the downstream by the side of [ 5 ] a flueway 3 (i.e., a secondary air supply path). A conical-surface-like bearing surface is formed in a valve element 21, and when a valve element 21 carries out a lift to the downstream to a valve seat 20, the opening area of the gap formed among both increases.

[0018] As for a flow control valve 8, a valve element 21 is connected with diaphram 22. With diaphram 22, the diaphram room 23 is formed and the diaphram room 23 is opened for free passage by the flueway 3 of the upstream from a catalytic converter 4 through the signal path 25.

[0019] With the spring 24 infixed in diaphram 22 in the state of elongation into the diaphram room 23, a predetermined spring load is given and the valve element 21 is energized in the direction of clausilium. That is, while diaphram 22 expands a spring 24 in connection with the exhaust gas pressure led to the diaphram room 23 increasing, the lift of the valve element 21 is carried out from a valve seat 20, and the opening area of the gap formed among both increases.

[0020] Next, an operation is explained.

[0021] Since the exhaust gas pressure of a flueway 3 goes up in proportion to the square of the amount of exhaust gas as shown in c Fig. of drawing 2, as shown in b Fig. of drawing 2, the amount of secondary airs demanded increases according to exhaust gas pressure in connection with the load of an engine 1 increasing. However, when it has the electric air pump 6 which rotates at a fixed rotational frequency as a secondary air source of supply, the flow rate of the secondary air to exhaust gas has the P-Q property which decreases in connection with exhaust gas pressure going up, and runs short of the amounts of secondary airs with a rise of an engine load.

[0022] As this invention shows to a Fig. of <u>drawing 2</u>, it is possible by expanding the opening area of the secondary air supply path 5 according to exhaust gas pressure through the flow control valve 8 of a diaphram room to bring close to the amount property of secondary airs which is made to increase the amount of secondary airs according to exhaust gas pressure, and is demanded.

[0023] Next, other examples shown in drawing 3 are explained.

[0024] The valve element 21 which can sit down to the valve seat 20 in which the flow control valve 8 of a diaphragm type was formed in the middle of the secondary air supply path 5 is arranged from a valve seat 20 at the upstream by the side of [5] an air pump 6 (i.e., a secondary air supply path). A conical-surface-like bearing surface is formed in a valve element 21, and when a valve element 21 carries out a lift to the downstream to a valve seat 20, the opening area of the gap formed among both increases.

[0025] As for a flow control valve 8, a valve element 21 is connected with diaphram 22. With diaphram 22, the diaphram room 23 is formed and the diaphram room 23 is opened for free passage by the flueway 3 of the upstream from a catalytic converter 4 through the signal path 25.

[0026] With the spring 24 infixed in diaphram 22 in the state of contraction on the outside of the diaphram room 23, a predetermined spring load is given and the valve element 21 is energized in the direction of clausilium. That is, while diaphram 22 shrinks a spring 24 in connection with the exhaust gas pressure led to the diaphram room 23 increasing, the lift of the valve element 21 is carried out from a valve seat 20, and the opening area of the gap formed among both increases.

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] In the exhaust emission control device of the engine which leads the air by which this invention is breathed out from an electric air pump as explained above to the flueway of the upstream from a catalytic converter through a secondary air supply path A diaphragm—type flow control valve is infixed in the middle of said secondary air supply path. Since the diaphram room which increases the opening area of a secondary air supply path according to that pressure to this flow control valve was prepared and the signal path

which opens this diaphram room and gold flueway for free passage was prepared the amount of secondary airs mixed to exhaust gas corresponding that haust gas pressure going up can be in the ased proper, and activation of a catalytic converter can be urged by the service condition of a broad engine. Moreover, while high control precision is secured compared with the case where it has a machine drive type air pump as a secondary air source of supply, the arrangement degree of freedom of an air pump can be increased.

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## **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing the example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Similarly it is the property Fig. of the amount of secondary airs.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram showing other examples.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Engine
- 3 Flueway
- 4 Catalytic Converter
- 5 Secondary Air Supply Path
- 6 Air Pump
- 8 Flow Control Valve
- 23 Diaphram Room
- 25 Signal Path

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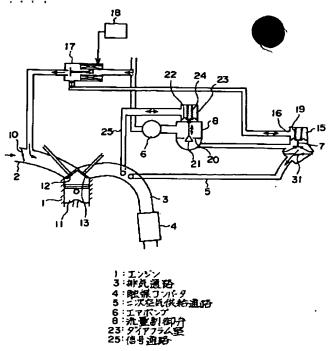
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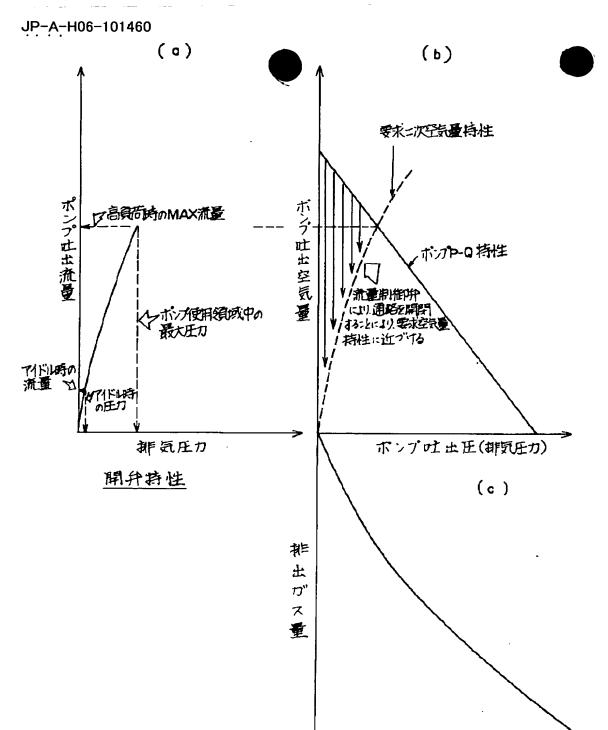
## **DRAWINGS**

[Drawing 3]

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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(71)出願人 000003997

日産自動車株式会社

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地

(72)発明者 鶴浜 元勝

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日産

自動車株式会社内

(72)発明者 佐藤 和浩

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日産

自動車株式会社内

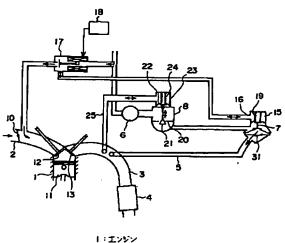
(74)代理人 弁理士 後藤 政喜 (外1名)

#### (54) 【発明の名称】 エンジンの排気浄化装置

## (57)【要約】

【目的】 二次空気供給源として電動エアポンプを備える排気浄化装置において、二次空気量を運転条件に応じて適正に制御する。

【構成】 電動エアポンプ6と触媒コンパータ4より上流側の排気通路3を連通する二次空気供給通路5と、二次空気供給通路5の途中にダイヤフラム式流量制御弁8を介装し、この流量制御弁8にその圧力に応じて二次空気供給通路5の開口面積を増大させるダイヤフラム室23を設け、このダイヤフラム室23と排気通路3を連通する信号通路25を設ける。



3: 非見通路 4: 陳傑コンバ・タ 5: 三次空具供給遺路 6: エマボンブ 8: 北重劇却介 231977773公室 25: (8号) 京路 1

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電動エアポンプから吐出される空気を二 次空気供給通路を通して触媒コンパータより上流側の排 気通路に導くエンジンの排気浄化装置において、前配二 次空気供給通路の途中にダイヤフラム式流量制御弁を介 装し、この流量制御弁にその圧力に応じて二次空気供給 通路の開口面積を増大させるダイヤフラム室を設け、こ のダイヤフラム室と前記排気通路を連通する信号通路を 設けたことを特徴とするエンジンの排気浄化装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、排気系に二次空気を供 給するエンジンの排気浄化装置の改良に関するものであ る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】自動車等の大気汚染対策のために排気通 路に触媒コンパータが介装されるエンジンにおいて、触 媒コンパータの上流側に二次空気を供給して、HC、C 〇の酸化反応を促すものがある(特開昭55-1993 2号公報、参照)。

【0003】触媒コンパータの活性化をさせるために は、二次空気量を排気ガス量に対応させて増大させ、排 気ガスに混合する二次空気の流量比を適正に保つことが 要求される。

【0004】従来、二次空気供給源としてエンジンによ ってベルト等を介して駆動される機械駆動式エアポンプ を備えるものと、電動モータによって駆動される電動工 アポンプを備えるものがある。

【0005】二次空気供給源として機械駆動式エアポン プの吐出空気量は自動的に増大するため、排気ガスに混 合する二次空気の流量比を適正に保つことを容易に実現 できる。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、二次空 気供給源として一定電流により駆動される電動エアポン プを備える場合、排気ガスに対する二次空気の流量比は 排気圧力が上昇するのに伴って減少し、エンジンの高負 荷時に二次空気量が不足するという問題点があった。

【0007】また、この対策として電動エアポンプの回 40 転数をモジュレータ等を使用して制御することも考えら れるが、この場合コストアップを招く。

【0008】本発明は上記の問題点に着目し、二次空気 供給源として電動エアポンプを備える排気浄化装置にお いて、二次空気量を運転条件に応じて適正に制御するこ とを目的とする。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、電動エアポン プから吐出される空気を二次空気供給通路を通して触媒 コンパータより上流側の排気通路に導くエンジンの排気 50 下流側にリフトすることにより両者の間に画成される間

浄化装置において、前記二次空気供給通路の途中にダイ ヤフラム式流量制御弁を介装し、この流量制御弁にその

圧力に応じて二次空気供給通路の開口面積を増大させる ダイヤフラム室を設け、このダイヤフラム室と前記排気 通路を連通する信号通路を設ける。

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[0010]

【作用】流量制御弁は排気通路の排気圧力が信号通路を 通してそのダイヤフラム室に導かれ、この排気圧力に応 じて二次空気供給通路の関口面積を増大させる。これに 10 より、排気圧力が上昇するのに対応して排気ガスに混合 する二次空気量を適正に増やし、幅広いエンジンの運転 条件で触媒コンパータの活性化を促すことができる。

[0011]

【実施例】以下、本発明を添付図面に基づいて説明す

【0012】図1に示すように、エンジン1の排気通路 3の途中に触媒コンパータ4が介装され、触媒コンパー タ4の上流側に二次空気を供給する二次空気供給通路5 が接続される。なお、図1において、2は吸気通路、1 20 1はピストン、12は吸気弁、13は排気弁である。

【0013】二次空気供給通路5の途中に電動エアポン プ6とカットパルプ7および流量制御弁8がそれぞれ介 装される。エアポンプ6は電動モータによって一定電流 で駆動され、図示しないエアクリーナから取り入れられ た空気を吸入し、これから吐出する空気を流量制御弁8 とカットバルブ7を経て排気通路3に供給するようにな っている。

【0014】ダイヤフラム式のカットパルプ7は、その ダイヤフラム室15が信号通路16を介してスロットル プを備える場合、エンジン回転の上昇に伴ってエアポン 30 パルプ10より下流側の吸気通路2に連通し、この信号 通路16の途中に電磁弁17が介装される。

> 【0015】コントロールユニット18は二次空気の供 給を停止する運転条件で電磁弁17を閉弁させて、カッ トパルプ7のダイヤフラム室15は大気圧を導き、これ によりカットパルプクはスプリング19の付勢力により 二次空気供給通路5を閉塞する。一方、コントロールユ ニット18は二次空気の供給が必要とされる運転条件で 電磁弁17を開弁させ、スロットルパルプ10の下流側 に生じる吸入負圧をカットパルプ7のダイヤフラム室1 5に導き、これによりカットバルプ7はスプリング19 を圧縮しながら二次空気供給通路5を開通させる。

> 【0016】カットパルプ7には排気ガスが二次空気供 給通路5を逆流するのを防ぐリードパルプ31が併設さ **わている**。

> 【0017】ダイヤフラム式の流量制御弁8は、二次空 気供給通路5の途中に形成された弁座20に着座可能な 弁体21が、弁座20より排気通路3側、すなわち二次 空気供給通路5の下流側に配置される。弁体21には円 錐面状の座面が形成され、弁体21が弁座20に対して

隙の開口面積が増加するようになっている。

【0018】流量制御弁8は、弁体21がダイヤフラム 22に連結される。ダイヤフラム22によってダイヤフ ラム室23が画成され、ダイヤフラム室23が信号通路 25を介して触媒コンパータ4より上流側の排気通路3 に連通される。

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【0019】ダイヤフラム22にはダイヤフラム室23 内に伸張状態で介装されたスプリング24によって所定 のパネ荷重が付与され、弁体21が閉弁方向に付勢され ている。つまり、ダイヤフラム室23に導かれる排気圧 10 力が増大するのに伴ってダイヤフラム22がスプリング 24を伸張させながら弁体21を弁座20からリフトさ せ、両者の間に画成される間隙の開口面積が増加する。

【0020】次に、作用について説明する。

【0021】図2のc図に示すように、排気通路3の排 気圧力は排気ガス量の二乗に比例して上昇するため、図 2のb図に示すように、要求される二次空気量はエンジ ン1の負荷が高まるのに伴って排気圧力に応じて増大す る。ところが、二次空気供給源として一定回転数で回転 二次空気の流量比は排気圧力が上昇するのに伴って減少 するP-Q特性があり、エンジン負荷の上昇に伴って二 次空気量が不足する。

【0022】本発明では、図2のa図に示すように、ダ イヤフラム室の流量制御弁8を介して二次空気供給通路 5の開口面積を排気圧力に応じて拡大することにより、 排気圧力に応じて二次空気量を増加させ、要求される二 次空気量特性に近づけることが可能である。

【0023】次に、図3に示した他の実施例について説 明する。

【0024】ダイヤフラム式の流量制御弁8は、二次空 気供給通路5の途中に形成された弁座20に着座可能な 弁体21が、弁座20よりエアポンプ6側、すなわち二 次空気供給通路5の上流側に配置される。弁体21には 円錐面状の座面が形成され、弁体21が弁座20に対し て下流側にリフトすることにより両者の間に画成される 間隙の開口面積が増加するようになっている。

【0025】流量制御弁8は、弁体21がダイヤフラム 22に連結される。ダイヤフラム22によってダイヤフ ラム室23が画成され、ダイヤフラム室23が信号通路 25を介して触媒コンパータ4より上流側の排気通路3 に連通される。

【0026】ダイヤフラム22にはダイヤフラム室23 の外側に収縮状態で介装されたスプリング24によって 所定のパネ荷重が付与され、弁体21が閉弁方向に付勢 されている。つまり、ダイヤフラム室23に導かれる排 気圧力が増大するのに伴ってダイヤフラム22がスプリ ング24を収縮させながら弁体21を弁座20からリフ トさせ、両者の間に画成される間隙の開口面積が増加す る。

#### [0027]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明は、電動エア ポンプから吐出される空気を二次空気供給通路を通して 触媒コンパータより上流側の排気通路に導くエンジンの 排気浄化装置において、前記二次空気供給通路の途中に ダイヤフラム式流量制御弁を介装し、この流量制御弁に その圧力に応じて二次空気供給通路の開口面積を増大さ せるダイヤフラム室を設け、このダイヤフラム室と前記 する電動エアポンプ6を備える場合、排気ガスに対する 20 排気通路を連通する信号通路を設けたため、排気圧力が 上昇するのに対応して排気ガスに混合する二次空気量を 適正に増やし、幅広いエンジンの運転条件で触媒コンバ ータの活性化を促すことができる。また、二次空気供給 源として機械駆動式エアポンプを備える場合に比べて、 高い制御精度が確保されるとともに、エアポンプの配置 自由度を増すことができる。

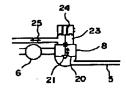
#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の実施例を示す構成図である。
- 【図2】同じく二次空気量の特性図である。
- 【図3】他の実施例を示す構成図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

- 1 エンジン
- 3 排気通路
- 4 触媒コンパータ
- 二次空気供給通路
- 6 エアポンプ
- 8 流量制御弁
- 23 ダイヤフラム室
- 25 信号通路

[図3]

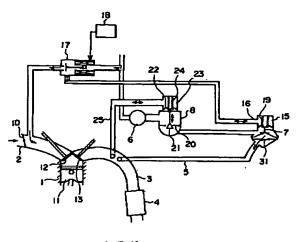






(4) 特開平6-101460

【図1】



23: 977754至 25: 信号遊路



